FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND CHANGES: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND RATIFICATION**

Answer all of the questions below in preparation from the US-VA History SOL Test, June 2nd, 2016.

***Past SOL Questions:***

**National Government**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. During the debate over the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, Federalists and Anti-Federalists disagreed most often over -**   
 A. provisions for admitting new states

to the union.

B. distribution of power between the

President and the Supreme Court.

C. use of an electoral college system to

choose the President.

D. division of powers between the

national government and the states.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. George Mason most influenced the Constitution of the United States by supporting –**

A. addition of the Bill of Rights

B. the Three-Fifths Compromise

C. provision for the District of Columbia

D. the Supremacy Clause

**Inability to Collect Taxes**

**Lack of executive to enforce** **the law**

**Inability to Regulate Trade**

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of these best completes the title to this diagram?**

A. Causes of the War of 1812

B. Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

C. Causes of the American Revolution

D. Weakness of the Articles of

Confederation

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which governmental principle is illustrated by this diagram?**

A. federalism

B. constitutionality

C. due process of law

D. separation of powers

“No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship…whatsoever; … all men shall be free to profess… their opinion in matters of religion… the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.”

* ***Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, 1786***

**\_\_\_\_\_5. The ideas expressed in the excerpt were later included in the –**

A. First Amendment to the Constitution

B. Emancipation Proclamation

C. Gettysburg Address

D. *Brown V. Board* of Education

Decision

* **The President can veto an act passed by the Congress.**
* **Congress can override a veto by the President.**
* **Courts can declare laws unconstitutional.**

**\_\_\_\_\_6. These powers are a result of –**

A. suggested amendments to the

Articles of Confederation.

B. a system of constitutional checks

and balances.

C. foreign influences on the colonies

and territories.

D. an idea taken from the Articles of

Confederation.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Which amendment to the Constitution of the United States was directly influenced by the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom?**

A. 1st

B. 2nd

C. 5th

D. 8th

**Virginians in the Ratification Debate:**

1. Patrick Henry

2. George Mason

3. James Madison

4. George Washington

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which leaders opposed the ratification of the Constitution in 1787?**

A. 1 and 2

B. 3 and 4

C. 1 and 3

D. 2 and 4

“A strong national government is needed to facilitate commerce, manage foreign trade, provide for the national defense, and conduct foreign relations.”

**\_\_\_\_\_9. A person making such a statement would most likely favor the –**

A. Treaty of Paris

B. Articles of Confederation

C. Declaration of Independence

D. Constitution of the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which diagram correctly represents the influence of one of these documents on the other?**

**Virginia Declaration of Rights**

**Declaration of Independence**

A.

**Virginia Declaration of Rights**

**Bill of Rights**

B.

**Declaration of Independence**

**Virginia Statute of Religious** **Freedom**

C.

D.

**Bill of Rights**

**Virginia Statute of Religious** **Freedom**

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which document directly influenced the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States?**

A. Mayflower Compact

B. Virginia Declaration of Rights

C. Articles of Confederation

D. Emancipation Proclamation

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which principle is shared by the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States?**

A. judicial review

B. limited government

C. separation of powers

D. checks and balances

“It is emphatically [unquestionably] the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.”

* **Chief Justice John Marshall**

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Which Supreme Court decision includes this quotation?**

A. *Marbury V. Madison*

B. *Cohens V. Virginia*

C. *Gibbons V. Ogden*

D. *McCulloch V. Maryland*

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which of the documents below was the weak national government which served as our nation’s first plan for self-rule?**

A. The Declaration of Independence

B. The Albany Plan of Union

C. The United States Constitution

D. The Articles of Confederation

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Which Virginian presided over the Constitutional Convention, giving the “extra-legal” proceedings greater legitimacy?**

A. Thomas Jefferson

B. George Washington

C. James Madison

D. Patrick Henry

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The “Father of the Constitution” was –**

A. George Washington

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. John Marshall

D. James Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which of the following is an example of the system of checks and balances in the United States Constitution?**

A. the division of power between the

state government and the national

government.

B. The division of power between

executive, legislative, and judicial

branches.

C. The power of the President to veto

legislation passed by Congress.

D. The power of the media and

campaign finance committees to

advertise to voters.

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which compromise from the Constitutional Convention created the modern, bicameral legislature called Congress – where one branch of government has equal representation (the Senate) and one has proportional representation (the House of Representatives)?**

A. The Three-Fifths Compromise

B. The Missouri Compromise

C. The Great Compromise

D. The Elastic Clause

**\_\_\_\_\_19. In which way did the Constitution uphold and support the slave system in the American South?**

A. The Three-Fifths Compromise

B. The Fugitive Slave Law

C. a provision preventing the banning

of the “Middle Passage” for twenty

years.

D. All of the Above

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Who was the author of the *Declaration of Religious Toleration*, and which amendment did it apply to?**

A. Madison, the 8th Amendment

B. Hamilton, 2nd Amendment

C. Jefferson, the 1st Amendment

D. Washington, the 4th Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Which of the following men *WAS NOT* a Federalist – supporting the ratification of the Constitution?**

A. George Washington

B. Alexander Hamilton

C. George Mason

D. James Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which of the following men was an anti-Federalist, and opposed to the ratification of the Constitution without a Bill of Rights?**

A. George Mason

B. John Adams

C. George Washington

D. Alexander Hamilton

**\_\_\_\_\_23. John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton were the authors of these letters to the editor in favor of ratifying the Constitution –**

A. *Common Sense*

B. *The Federalist Papers*

C. *The Albany Plan of Union*

D. *The Olive Branch Petition*

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Who was the principle author and advocate for the *Bill of Rights* when they were presented before Congress in 1791?**

A. James Madison

B. Alexander Hamilton

C. John Dickenson

D. Caesar Rodney

**\_\_\_\_\_25. The Supreme Court ruled that states could not sue – or tax, for that matter – institutions of the federal government in this ruling.**

A. *McCullough V. Maryland*

B. *Gideon V. Wainwright*

C. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

D*. Roe V. Wade*

**MATCHING.** The Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution Vocabulary.

**A. The Northwest Ordinance**

**B. Amendments**

**C. The Three-Fifths Clause**

**D. Shays’ Rebellion**

**E. Whiskey Rebellion**

**F. Bicameral Legislature**

**G. No Executive Branch**

**H. The Bill of Rights**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_26.** Antifederalists like George Mason opposed the ratification of the Constitution because it did not have this protection of individual liberties.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_27.** In order to create these, the Articles of Confederation required a unanimous vote; the Constitution, meanwhile, had a much easier process and now has twenty-seven of them.

**\_\_\_\_\_28.** Slaves would count as a part of Southern States’ population for purposes of representation; however, they would not have to pay taxes on them according to this compromise, which favored slaveholders.

**\_\_\_\_\_29.** This rebellion in Massachusetts alarmed property holders; the Constitutional Convention was organized in response.

**\_\_\_\_\_30.** As the first President of the USA, George Washington put down this revolt in Pennsylvania, leading the Army himself.

**\_\_\_\_\_31.** This law organized five future states in the Old Northwest, and forbid slavery there.

**\_\_\_\_\_32.** The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention was between large and small states, and resulted in this.

**\_\_\_\_\_33.** One of the reasons the Articles of Confederation was such a week government was because of this characteristic.